UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/708,045	02/04/2004	Heng-Chien Chen	TRAP0004USA	2044

27765 7590 02/23/2005		EXAMINER
NORTH AMERICA INTERNATIONAL PATENT OFFICE (NAIPC)		MURPHY, RHONDA L
P.O. BOX 506		
MERRIFIELD, VA 22116	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	2667	

DATE MAILED: 02/23/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO 90C (Rev 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/708,045	CHEN, HENG-CHIEN
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Rhonda Murphy	2667	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>04 February 2004</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
         application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claims 1 – 3, 6, 8 and 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Ohura et al. (US 6,807,166) in view of Nelson (US 6,628,644) and

Alkhatib et al. (US 6,532,217).

Regarding claim 1, Ohura teaches a first LAN (Fig. 3, caller) comprising: a first local

telephone system (represented by telephone symbols), a first communication module

(the PC and gateway GW combined) for connecting the first local telephone system to

the Internet through a first dynamic IP address (Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 41-46; the DHCP

assigns dynamic IP addresses), the first communication module connecting to the first

local telephone system through a first trunk line (Fig. 3; line 26), the first communication

module capable of converting voice signals received from the first local telephone

system to voice packets for transmission over the Internet and capable of restoring

voice packets received through the Internet into voice signals (the conversion of voice

signals to voice packets, and the restoration of the signals are inherent in systems that

transmit voice over the Internet); a first IP-based extension (Fig. 3, telephone)

connected to the Internet through a second dynamic IP address (col. 2, lines 45-46; the

telephones connect to the Internet and the DHCP dynamically assigns IP addresses to

the telephones), and a first host (Fig. 3, PC) connected to the Internet through an IP

address, the first host controlling voice packet transmission of the first telephone system

via the Internet (the PC is capable of using the internet telephone system to make calls,

thus, having the ability to control the voice packet transmission over the Internet); a

second LAN (Fig. 3, receiver) comprises the same elements and functionality as stated

above in the first LAN.

Ohura fails to explicitly disclose a first IP-based extension dialing directly to the

first telephone system and comprising functional keys for dialing to the telephone

system.

However, Nelson discloses a first IP-based extension dialing to the first local

telephone system directly (Fig. 1, device 22; col. 4, lines 8-13; the IP telephony devices

directly communicate with any other IP device coupled to the LAN); a user interface

(device 22), used in each of the first and second IP-based extensions, comprising: a

first functional key for dialing to the trunk lines of the first local telephone system (Fig. 1

and 2; col. 4, lines 8-20; col. 6, lines 44-60; the keys enable the device to perform

various functions, including dialing to local telephone systems); and a second functional

key for dialing to the trunk lines of the second local telephone system (Fig. 1 and 2; col.

4, lines 8-20; col. 6, lines 44-60; the keys enable the device to perform various

functions, including dialing to local telephone systems).

In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art

at the time the invention was made, to modify the system of Ohura, by incorporating

Nelson's IP-based extension consisting of functional keys to dial to the telephone

systems for the purpose of communicating to other devices inside and outside of the network.

Ohura fails to teach a static IP address.

However, Alkhatib teaches a DHCP that supports the assignment of permanent IP addresses and temporary IP addresses (col. 1, line 67; col. 2, lines 1-2). Therefore, the combination of Ohura and Alkhatib's DHCP is capable of assigning a static IP address to the first host. In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the system of Ohura by using Alkhatib's DHCP for assigning a static IP address to the host, in order to provide a permanent address that allows a point-to-point connection between a host and a receiver.

Regarding claims 2 and 3, Ohura further teaches a first and second local telephone system, including a normal telephone (Fig. 1, col. 1, lines 21-23) and PBX (Fig. 15, PBX 71).

Ohura fails to disclose a PSTN. However, Nelson discloses a PSTN network (Fig. 1, PSTN 30). In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the system of Ohura, by incorporating a PSTN, for the purpose of publicly providing voice and video communications over a data network.

Regarding claim 6, Ohura further teaches first and second communication modules within a LAN, connecting to the Internet through a network cable. Thus, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, for the network cable to be

compliant with the IEEE 802.3 protocol, since IEEE 802.3 is an Ethernet protocol

common to LANs used in communicating in networks.

Regarding claim 8, Ohura further teaches first and second IP-based extensions within

a LAN, connecting to the Internet through a network cable. Thus, it would have been

obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, for the network cable to be compliant with

the IEEE 802.3 protocol, since IEEE 802.3 is an Ethernet protocol common to LANs

used in communicating in networks.

Regarding claim 10, the combined system of Ohura and Nelson teach a user interface

of the first IP extension of the first LAN further comprising a third functional key for

dialing to the second IP extension of the second LAN (Nelson: Fig. 1 and 2; col. 4, lines

8-20; col. 6, lines 44-60; the keys enable the device to perform various functions,

including dialing to local telephone systems in another LAN).

In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art

at the time the invention was made, to modify the system of Ohura, by incorporating

Nelson's IP-based extension consisting of functional keys to dial to the telephone

systems for the purpose of communicating to other devices inside and outside of the

network.

Regarding claim 11, the combined system of Ohura and Nelson teach a user interface

of the second IP extension of the second LAN further comprising a third functional key

for dialing to the first IP extension of the first LAN (Nelson: Fig. 1 and 2; col. 4, lines 8-

20; col. 6, lines 44-60; the keys enable the device to perform various functions,

including dialing to local telephone systems in another LAN).

In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the system of Ohura, by incorporating Nelson's IP-based extension consisting of functional keys to dial to the telephone systems for the purpose of communicating to other devices inside and outside of the network.

3.   Claims 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohura, Nelson and Alkhatib as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Ng et al. (US 6,424,648).

Regarding claims 4 and 5, Ohura teaches a first and second communication module. The combined system of Ohura, Nelson and Alkhatib fail to teach a data access arrangement module (DAA) and subscriber line interface circuit (SLIC) module.

However, Ng teaches a DAA module (Fig. 2, 202) and SLIC module (Fig. 2, 203). In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the combined system of Ohura, Nelson and Alkhatib, by including a DAA and SLIC module for audio signal conversion (col. 4, lines 54-65; col. 5, lines 23-30).

4.   Claims 7 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohura, Nelson and Alkhatib as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Chow et al (US 2003/0058827).

Regarding claim 7, Ohura teaches first and second communication modules

connected to the Internet. Ohura fails to teach a wireless connection between the

modules and the Internet.

However, Chow teaches a first and second communication module (Fig. 3,

mobile phone 220, located in home 205 and SOHO/Business/Public 210) each

wirelessly connected to the Internet through an access point (AP 215), and the first and

second communication modules wirelessly communicating with the respective access

points according to an IEEE 802.11x protocol (the IEEE 802.11 protocol is illustrated in

Figure 3, as the wireless connection between the mobile phones and the access point).

In view of this, having the combined system of Ohura, Nelson and Alkhatib, it

would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made, to incorporate Chow's teaching of a wireless LAN consisting of

communication modules wirelessly connected to the Internet, in order to allow wireless

devices access to the Internet.

Regarding claim 9, Ohura teaches first and second IP-based extensions connected to

the Internet. Ohura fails to teach a wireless connection between the extensions and the

Internet.

However, Chow teaches a first and second IP-based extension (Fig. 3, laptop

220, located in home 205 and SOHO/Business/Public 210) each wirelessly connected

to the Internet through an access point (AP 215), and the first and second IP-based

extensions wirelessly communicating with the respective access points according to an

IEEE 802.11x protocol (the IEEE 802.11 protocol is illustrated in Figure 3, as the wireless connection between the mobile phones and the access point).

In view of this, having the combined system of Ohura, Nelson and Alkhatib, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to incorporate Chow's teaching of a wireless LAN consisting of IP-based extensions wirelessly connected to the Internet, in order to allow wireless devices access to the Internet.

Conclusion

3.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

*Donahue et al. (US Pub 2003/0101243) discloses a system and method for automatic configuration of a bi-directional IP communication device.

*Sitaraman et al. (US 6,427,174) discloses a dynamic IP addressing and quality of service assurance.

*Bhatia et al. (US 6,029,203) discloses an apparatus and methods for use therein for an ISDN LAN modem that provides enhanced network activity.

*Andersen et al. (US 5,974,453) discloses a method and apparatus for translating a static identifier including a telephone number into a dynamically assigned network address.

*Chen et al. (US Pub 2005/0027834) discloses bi-level addressing for Internet protocol broadband access.

*Buddhikot et al. (US 2005/0013280) discloses a method and system for mobility across heterogeneous address spaces

*Sriram (US Pub 2004/0240441) discloses enabling packet switched calls to a wireless telephone user.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rhonda Murphy whose telephone number is (571) 272-3185. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00 - 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kenneth Vanderpuye can be reached on (571) 272-3078. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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